THE DAILY JOURNAL SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896. Washington Office--- 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. Business office....... 238 | Editorial rooms.... A S6 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY MY MAIL. Daily only, three months... WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. per week, by carrier......15 ets Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ... 20 cts

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WEEKLY.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

nmunications intended for publication in his paper must, in order to receive attenti panied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine Street.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt
House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington
News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between
Penn, avenue and F street.

It is very evident that intelligent people have discovered that the silver issue is creation of the silver mine owners.

Candidate Bryan will not have to travel

He will know it early on the morning of Nov. 4, if not the night before.

mine-owning "combine," like Stewart. The free silverites who kicked Mr. Bynum out of a Democratic convention should ponder the text, "The stone which the

builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner. The publication of Mr. Sewall's letter, dated July 25, suggesting that he is willing to get off the ticket in favor of Watson. would indicate that the managers are

ready to run but one candidate for Vice

President and that his name shall be Wat-

minds of the local leaders of the free-silver "push" that they did not act very wisely in gagging Mr. Bynum and trying to drive him out of the party. He is in a position now to say, "Those laugh best who laugh

organize as they can, they can give the drift is that way, and it will go that way two or three Populists are put upon the

One of the best things about the National Democratic convention is the evidence it afforded that every purpose of such a convention could be better served without a great crowd of rooters and boomers than with them. The convention ought to mark a new departure towards a better order of things in that regard.

maintain the gold reserve, utterly oblivious of the fact that \$140,000,000 of the proceeds of the bond sales had been used to pay current expenditures to the close of the last fiscal year, and that about \$25,000,000 of deficit has accrued during the past two

It may be that Mr. Sewall has called attention to the letter he wrote six weeks to the Bryan managers, offering to bling of the sound-money Democratic convention and the Vermont election, with the intimation that he cannot fail to be gratified should his name be dropped for Mr.

If Mr. Bryan believes, himself, that free-coinage law would make the \$3,000,-000,000 of uncoined silver, now worth 67 cents an ounce, worth \$6,000,000,000, why loes he not insist that the rich owners of this bullion should pay into the treasury a part of the extra \$3,000,000,000 he predicts? Is he really the "hired man" of the silver-bullion owners looking out for their

The Bryan convention announced in its platform that there would now be no deficit in the revenues had not the Supreme Court declared against the constitutionality of the income tax. As no one who ter claimed that the income-tax act would afford more than \$30,000,000 of revenue, the deficit of the past three months would have eaten that amount up.

The fact that railroad managers, bankers, capitalists and business mer, generally are opposed to the free coinage of silver favor of it. He calls all these classes pluposed to the money of the people." If he times. Railroad managers want heavy by the company during July for labor and freight and passenger traffic, bankers want | material. a chance to make loads and put into cir-culation the idle money in their vaults, and for twenty-four days' labor \$9.60 was paid a chance to make loans and put into circapitalists want a condition of things that will justify new enterprises and investments. This is the reason why they all favor sound money. The Bryan idea that cisco, \$7; fifty pounds of sait, \$7.50; a nather prosper by oppressing the people and tive cow, \$16; three cooks for the month,

By not placing a State ticket in the field, the Palmer Democrats have the friends of the Bryan State ticket on their good behavior. If candidate Shively should go up to the nomination of a separate ticket. It will not do for Governor Matthews to devote will not do for Governor Matthews to devote will not do for Governor Matthews to devote devote will not do for Governor Matthews to devote devote will be furnished for the inspection of the Enquirer or anybody else who desires to verify a considerable portion of his harangues to the statement. those whom he has called "Hessians" and

he Sentinel has been using in alluding to them must be avoided. Where Populist gress, it is probable that the Palmer Democrats will name candidates of their own.

A MISCHIEVOUS DEMAGOGUE.

A favorite argument of Mr. Bryan, if it can be called an argument, and one which he has repeated a great many times, is to remind his hearers that the common people as he calls them, are a great majority in this country; that upon them devolves the duty of settling all questions of public policy; that they know what they want and are entirely competent to settle the money question; that there is nothing difficult or complicated about it, anyhow, etc. "The Creator," he says, "did not use a different kind of mud in making financiers from that used in making other people." "Show me a man who says the money question is too complicated for common people and I will show you one who thinks it is just about complicated enough for him." This kind of talk, like much of what Mr. Bryan says, comes under the definition of "jollying." It is intended to flatter the people, and, by putting them in a good humor with themtowards him.

The fact that there is a modicum of truth

in this often-repeated talk of Mr. Bryan's makes it the more misleading. It is quite true that this is the people's government. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. and we are all glad it is so. It is quite true that in the last resort all questions of public policy must be settled by them. It is quite true that financiers are not by a better use of their talents and opportunities. But it does not follow that the money on the income tax. question is as simple as Mr. Bryan would to New York to be notified of his defeat. sideration of the laws and principles of If it is true that the Bryanites have no | testimony of those who have made a study | it will be difficult to define that term. Both campaign funds, the fact goes to prove the of such questions. Mr. Bryan is a lawyer such are found in the foregoing extract. meanness of the multi-millionaires of the | by profession, though he has never prac- | Moreover, the assault upon the theory of tled by popular vote. What would Mr. Bryan think if some candidate for office of mud in making lawyers from that which | ruary, 1894, as follows: Perhaps it is beginning to dawn on the whoever told them questions of constitutional law or statutory construction were complicated had no faith in popular gov-If the Indiana sound-money Democrats | all knows as much about the rule in Shelwith accelerated force if the names of | He may have tried a hog case or a cow case before a jury and must be familiar with the rule of law which requires juries sits on the bench. He may also be aware

> extremely delicate in its adjustments and complicated in its relations. It ought not to be in politics at all, but, being there and being subject to popular vote, the people should not be told that it is a simple question and one they are competent to decide offhand. They should be told that the literature of the question is very extensive, including works by political econother countries, and that they ought, if possible, to study this literature or at least ascertain the opinions and conclusions of those who had made a study of it. They should be told that some of the fundamental principles of monetary science are established axioms, to disregard which would be suicidal folly, and that they ought to find out what these axioms are and follow them. Instead of this, Mr. Bryan tries to make his audiences believe there is no principle involved in the money question, nothing that they need to study, nothing to be learned from the experience of other nations, and, above all, nothing to be learned from trained financiers or writers on economics. He is a very mischievous demagogue.

OVERDOING A THING.

A week ago the Cincinnati Enquirer published, under six headlines, the story of one Frank Field, of that city, who claims to have recently returned from Nicaragua with glowing stories of the very high wages paid in that small republic, all because the country is on a silver basis. The article attracted the attention of Mr. Isham Sedgwick, of Richmond, Ind., who is president of two coffee companies and secretary of two others doing business in Mcaragua, After perusing the article Mr. Sedgwick writes: "I want to say that there is no tions of the companies of which he is an officer, showing the wages paid and the prices of articles purchased. The facts in

July 1, 1896, a draft of \$500 on account of the Esmeralda Coffee Company was sold for \$1.085 in silver. This silver was paid material. For 187 days' labor \$68.20 was paid in this silver, exclusive of board. The for 100 pounds of rice \$12.50. A gold draft of the Jilqueros Coffee Company for \$500 to be well housed and taken care of, and was sold for \$1.085. Some of the bills paid it was. In other respects, as hall decoraby the company are as follows: Fifty pounds of flour brought from San Franeach; 196 days' labor cleaning coffee worthy of a boy financier from the Platte. | 36 each, 136 days tabo; cleaning coffee plantation, \$78.20; twenty-one days labor cultivating bananas, \$7.75; thirty days common labor, men boarding themselves, \$15; ninety-two days' labor on fences, \$36.80; foreman for the month, \$30-all of which items were paid in silver. Two drafts of the Indiana Coffee Company, aggregating \$750 in gold, were sold for \$1,620 in silver. The following are some of the items of expense paid with this cheap silver: Engand down the State speaking in slighting lish superintendent, \$50 a month; sixty-terms of the sound-money Democrats, he boarding themselves, \$33.40—less than 50 boarding themselves. cents i day in silver; twenty-three days

Such cold facts as these dispose of the "traitors." He will be compelled to glowing statements published by the Enine his feeble capacity for gen- quirer's man to the effect that men are uine epithet to Republicans. Probably the | paid from \$2 to \$4 a day to load cargoes of word has already gone out to the Bryanites | bananas, and that clothing is cheaper in to grase those portions of their speeches | Nicaragua in silver than in gold in Cinare devoted to denunciation of the cinnati. In one of the accounts sent the

sound-money Democrats. Such language as | Journal \$22 appears to have been paid for loading a cargo. According to the Enquier's informant everybody keeps silver money in jars, and a silver dollar buys as much as a gold one, when, from the transactions of these coffee companies, a gold dollar is exchanged for \$2.17 in silver. From these statements it is very evident that the Enquirer's man has been overdoing the lying act. Doubtless the Enquirer and its romancers have not learned that the government of Nicaragua has taken action which will put the country on a gold basis,

BOTH WINGS FOR FREE TRADE.

The platform of the Indianapolis convention pratically declares that the Chicago convention did not affirm the Democratic contention for tariff reform along the lines of free trade. This is not the exact fact. Even the convention which adjourned Thursday did not affirm the unconstitutionality of protection, as did that of 1892. In a less positive manner the Chicago platform declared for a revenue tariff and denounced protection, as this extract there-

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discrimiselves, make them well disposed also nate between class or section; and that taxgovernment, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elec-tions, and which, enacted under the false protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies enriched the few at the expense of many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed nature any different from other people nor to any agitation for further changes in our better in any way unless they have made tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by adverse decision of the Supreme Court

If a declaration for tariff duties should have his audiences believe, or that it should be for the purpose of revenue, and as bitter be passed upon without very careful con- an assault upon the theory of protection as could well be made, is not standing up for finance, of historical precedents and of the | the tariff policy of the Democratic party, ticed much, and said a short time ago that protection is followed by a declaration that his income from that source was very lim- | further changes in the present tariff laws ited. Suppose some important question of will be opposed by the Bryan party until the constitutional law or statutory construc- scheme of the silver mine owners shall have tion involving vast interests and historical been given the force of law. As for Mr. precedents and experience of other coun- Bryan himself, he was one of the wildtries were thrown into politics to be set- eyed free-traders for whom the Wilson bill was too moderate, and who voted for the Gorman bill under protest. Mr. Bryan is who knew nothing of law should go about | a free-trader to-day as much as he was telling the people that they were entirely when he declared for free wool, free coal competent to decide such questions; that and free ores, and put himself on record the Creator did not use any different kind | during the debate on the tariff bill in Feb-

went to the making of other people; that I am not in favor of the reciprocity which say to Canada. 'We will treat your products as you treat ours. We will open our gates to you if open your gates to us." ernment and was trying to deceive and de- is what we have provided for in that clause do some good, although i fraud them under the pretense of being a lit may possibly do some good, although it is not absolutely necessary, for Canada has, superior person. Mr. Bryan is not much I am informed, a standing offer to admit our grains free whenever we remove the duty from Canadian grains. Trade between the two countries will be profitable to both. But, sir, if that clause is left out and wheat is admitted absolutely free, and corn free and these other great products of agricul free, it will not harm the farmers of the United States a single dollar, and the

gentleman ought to know it. Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan, if he could have had his way when the Wilson to take the law from the legal expert who i put all of the products of the farm on the free list. He has not given any sign of a change of mind since February, 1894, and a revenue tariff. It is, therefore, probably true that Mr. Bryan is more of a free-In spite of what Mr. Bryan says, the trader than many of the business men who were in the Indianapolis convention.

> In his speech at Elkhart Mr. Bryan took a new tack in his effort to array labor I find here a little slip printed upon an

appropriate color-yellow. undersigned, a blank in the employ o blank," that is a very appropriate blank, because the man who issued this considered the employe a blank. "I, a blank, in the employ of the blank railroad company"-it ought to be blankety blank blank, "hereby make application for membership in the Railway Men's Sound-money

The slip on which he was commenting was an application for membership in a sound-money club of railroad men. Of course, no person was obliged to sign it unless he wished to. Presumably the referred to the company was as profane as a Presbyterian Populist could make it, and is in keeping with all his efforts to incite employes against employers.

Denver Republican (free silver), replying to the statement that 16-to-1 silver dollars are worth only 53 cents in London, offers to take a million of them at 90 cents apiece, delivered in London within thirty days, and repeat the operation as often as desired Mr. Hill is either bluffing or looking for a gudgeon to add a few more dollars to free coinage is not the law of this country can silver dollars in London at 90 cents aniece, and ship them to New York, he would make 10 cents profit on each one less freight charges. If, however, Mr. Hill melted the million dollars he is so anxious to secure at 90 cents, and then disposed of them, he would lose \$370,000, for the dollars which he purchased at \$900,000 would be worth only \$530,000 as silver bullion.

and has come out of it with flying colors. Perhaps it would be proper in this case to say she has won golden opinions. The crowd was not larger than the city has held on some former occasions, but it had to be well housed and taken care of, and tions, press arrangements, telegraph facilities, etc., there was shown a clear appreciation of what was needed and the knowledge that comes of experience how to go about it. Altogether the city made a fine

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Odds Too Great. "Jim Smith insulted me," said the young Kentuckian. "I'm gwine to ambush 'im fust chance I get." "Not much you ain t," said the aged parent. "Whar would our fambly be a hundred yeahs from now ef it started a feud with the Smiths?"

Precept and Practice.

"That was a pretty strong plea the pastor made," said the prosperous member, "but I fear we can't put it in practice, Where would a man land in this day if he were to give his cloak also to the man who asked for his coat?" -"I have half a notion to try it to some

extent," said the other prosperous member. "I am going to get a box of 3-cent cigars, and when a man asks me for one cigar, I will give him two, see?"

Mostly Arid. "How old are you?" asked the curious

"Me?" answered Dismal Dawson. "I have saw jist forty-three summers-most of 'em dry ones, by the way.'

She Got a Seat.

"Of course I don't expect to get a seat," said the large lady, who was hanging to the strap. "And I don't think I ought to have one, neither. It ain't no more than right when a man has spent the last nickel he's got for a ride to make him stand up; indeed it ain't."

Seven men arose, each jingling some silver in his pocket, as if to resent the im-

R. R. W., city: The congressional districts are constituted as follows: First District-Posey, Gibson, Vanderburg, Warrick, Pike, Spencer, Second-Knox, Sullivan, Daviess, Green, Owen, Monroe, Martin, Lawrence,

Third-Dubois, Orange, Crawford, Perry Washington, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Scott. Fourth-Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, ennings, Decatur, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson Fifth-Vigo, Vermillion, Parke, Clay, Put-nam, Hendricks, Morgan.

Sixth-Hancock, Shelby, Henry, Rush, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin. Seventh-Marion, Johnson, Eighth-Madison, Delaware, Randolph, Jay, Blackford, Wells, Adams.
Ninth-Fountain, Montgomery, Boone,
Clinton, Carroll, Tipton, Hamilton.
Tenth-Warren, Tippecanoe, White, Benton, Newton, Jasper, Lake, Porter, La-

Eleventh-Cass, Miami, Howard, Grant, Wabash, Huntington. Twelfth-Whitley, Allen, Noble, DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange. Thirteenth-Pulaski, Starke, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Marshall, Kosciusko, Fulton.

THE FARMERS' VERDICT. The Vermont farmer refuses to be Bry-

anized.-Buffalo Courier. Vermont is an agricultural State, but the farmers there seem to take no interest in

the debasement of the currency.-Baltimore Sun. Not only the Republican farmers of Vermont, but the Democratic farmers largely as well, have made common cause to main tain the honor and integrity of the Republic.-Philadelphia Times.

The result in Vermont is especially significant because the great majority of the voters in that State are farmers. It is upon the farmers that Bryan has based hope of success.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

It is quite possible that the farmer has been maligned. He is charged with being the cornerstone and mainstay of the freesilver craze, but the returns from Ver-mont's rural districts don't show him to be guilty.-Kansas City Journal. And the farmers did it. Vermont is the typical agricultural State of the East. The Democratic tariff has been felt in that State more depressingly than in many others, by reason of Canadian competition

at their very doors, encouraged and aided by the inequalities of the Cleveland-Wilson tariff.-New York Mail and Express. As an evidence of the utter demoraliz tion of the Democratic party the voting in Vermont lacks nothing of completeness. That, however, was anticipated. The peculiar and impressive lesson of the figures lies in the proof afforded that the farmers, as a class, are not the fools or dupes which they have been represented to be.-Phila-

delphia Record. The Vermont farmers make small wages in the rosiest of times, and they probably have felt the stress of the last three years as much as any farming community in the country. Yet when invited to join the free-silver-Populist army and get abundance of cheap money and two prices for their products they quietly kick their inviters out of the bailiwick .- Philadelphia North American.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

The Republican party has the right to expect and will receive the vote of every sound-money Democrat who believes that the gravity of the present crisis demands a loftier patriotism t an a blank-cartridge ballot can express,—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune (Rep.)

This is a strong ticket. Both men are fighters without fear. Each is immensely popular in the pivotal State from which he hails. The ticket personifies the virtues of old-fashioned Democracy and is highly epresentative of the principles upon that party has won its greatest victories. -Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.)

While there is no probability of their election, they form a ticket which will prove as strong as it is sound in Democracy and character. Practically, it is likely to make Illinois and Kentucky, as well as other States, safe for sound money, and to aid materially in routing the forces of Altgeld. Tillman and (Dem.)

Thank God there has been put before the American people a platform on which those can stand who hold to the Democratic faith as handed down to us forth by the National Democratic convention of Indianapolis is sound doctrinsentence, word and syllable.-St. Paul Globe (Dem.)

The Democratic nominee is the leader of a sound-money and free-trade party; the Republican nominee is the standard bearer of true bimetallism and of protection to American industries. The issues are well defined and the line of action is plainly marked out by the platforms and candi-dates of the two great parties.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

A strong and unequivocal declaration in favor of maintaining the gold standard speaks the mind of the convention on the currency question. The platform denounces Republican extravagance and the ultra-protection policy which means an increase of tax burdens for the benefit of the few. It asserts full loyalty to the cause of tariff

reform.-Boston Globe (Dem.) General Buckner is, by all comparisons the best end of the ticket. The action of the convention, however, as a whole, is good enough for the purpose in view-a refuge for the McKinleyites who haven't the courage to vote for McKinley direct. It is a knifing arrangement that will not be dangerous to the success of the Demoeratic ticket .- Cincinnati Enquirer (free

The Democrats of the country now have their choice between two candidates and two platforms, both bearing the title of Democracy. The anti-silver Democrats have the same freedom of action which, according to Mr. Bryan, the silver Democrats would have assumed if the Chicago convention had "attempted to bind them" to a standard which they of pose.-Chicago

Having made a platform that will be as good and as solid in the year 1900 as it is this year, the convention finished its work in great shape by nominating Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and General Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice President. The silver issue is to be fought to a finish in the central States, lying along Ohio and Mississippi rivers.—Philadel-a Record (Dem.)

For the first time since the war candi- terms that we could, the rate depending dates for President and Vice President from the North and South are presented the world as to our success. on the same ticket. For the first time the blue and gray are associated as emblems of national conciliation, of reunited Americanism, of patriotism as broad as the continent and of honest money for all the people. North and South, East and West.

—Chicago Chronicle (Dem.)

When veterans like Palmer and Buckner are willing to take the field those whom they lead may be relied on for good fighting. A fire in the rear on Bryan is to begir. now which will make him weary. It will be the fiercest in that section which will be the battle ground, and where the loss of one vote will hurt Bryan more than the loss of ten votes in Vermont or Penns sylvania.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.) The most striking feature of the ticket is

that Palmer was a general in the Union and Buckner in the Confederate army, This is the best feature of the ticket, but it was probably done for effect—to give a chance to speak of the blue and the gray. The nomination of a Confederate general by a national convention marks the final laying away of the old anti-Southern sec-tionalism.—New Orleans Times-Democrat (free silver.)

The honest money Democrats have, of San Francisco Call. course, no expectation of electing their ticket, but in choosing its head they have deficit?

given their party a man of presidential caliber, whose personal qualities and public record would fully justify him in aspiring to the executive chair under more conditions. The second place will add very materially to the strength of the ticket in a section where its power will tell most effectively from a political point of view. —Boston Herald (Ind.)

Palmer and Buckner! Democracy unde

filed and immortal; a reunited Union; the prosperity of the country; the protection of the poor and the protection of the rich; the regnancy of the law; the honor of the Nation; the honesty of the citizen! It is a ticket and a cause worth working for, worth fighting for; a ticket and a cause which command intelligence and fire enthusiasm. - Louisville Courier - Journal

For the first time since 1861 the issues of the civil war have been ignored in making nominations for President and Vice President. General Palmer fought on one side at Chickamauga; General Buckner fought ipon conviction. These two are now nominated on one ticket, and it does not to anybody to be surprised or shocked. Our politics is again national. It is no er disturbed by apparitions of a dead and gone past -New York World (Dem.) The nominations of the Indianapolis con-

vention are a logical and worthy outcome of the National Democratic movement. They fitly express its spirit and purpose, and are strikingly adapted to impress them upon the thinking minds of the entire country, in every section, and of whatever party. The platform on which the candidates are placed is one on which, as Democrats and as patriots, they may stand with perfect self-respect and with honest Unquestionably the Indianapolis convention was a Democratic convention.

In the selection of candidates the Indianapolis convention again failed to exhibit that consistent regard for solar walk ideals which the previous lofty utterances of the delegates had given the country a right to expect. Senator Palmer and General Buckner are men who through years have held their characters above reproach. The bravery of neither has ever been questioned. Both long ago won and have always held the regard of their States. But neither has been distinguished in finance neither has a great deal of statesmanship in his regard, neither has brilliance in letters or great power in practical conduct of business.-St. Louis Republic (free silver.)

New York Times (Dem.)

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

We have free trade, and there are sixteen nen to one job. Give us free silver and we will have thirty-two to one.-Portland Commercial. If the people of this Nation had as much confidence as they have money, prosperity and happiness would again come to us -Plymouth Republican.

Some of our free-silver friends who walked the streets and talked loud a few weeks ago are now whistling to keep up courage.-Seymour Republican. To vote with the party that brought

them, is like swallowing the snake to cure its bite.—Converse Journal. If Bryan is elected we shall be on the silver basis before he is inaugurated, and be n the same class with Mexico, China and Japan.-Crawfordsville Journal. We have \$6 more money per capita than we had in 1873. What we want is an opporcirculated in 1892.-Delphi Journal.

about these hard times, to secure a remedy

It will be as difficult four years hence to argue silver with a Democrat as it now have him review his tariff talk of four years ago .- Danville Republican. Mr. McKinley's plea for the home markets will strike home to every workingman who has had his labor and his wages curtailed by Democratic experiments with free

rade.-Goshen Times. It costs a Benton county farmer a cent and a half to get a bushel of oats thrashed, but Bryan wants his silver-mine farmers' crop to be run through the government mill free.—Fowler Republican-Era.

When the smoke of the November battle shall have cleared away the only nucleus left of the Democratic party to rebuild on will be the organization formed in the ifanapolis convention.-Richmond Palla dium.

There is just as much sense in arguing that to change the number of pounds in a bushel of wheat to thirty will benefit the farmers as there is to place this country ipon a silver standard and put 50 cents worth of silver in a dollar will benefit the common people.-Orleans Examiner.

"They needn't tell me." said the free-silverite in his street-corner discussion, "that a dollar with 53 cents of silver in it won't pass for a dollar when it is backed up by 70,000,000 of people." He overlooked the vital fact that 70,000,000 people would not back up the silver dollar coined under free

coinage.-Attica Ledger. The party that appeals to the ignorance of the masses is a dangerous one, at least, but when it adopts a platform condemning a President for performing an eath-bound duty in the suppression of disorder, makes a stab at the Supreme Court and is entire-ly and wholly anarchistic in its tendencies, becomes doubly so .- Warsaw Times.

If the gold dollar has increased in value until it is worth 200 cents, as Mr. Eryan contends, our farmers are getting twice as much for their agricultural products; laborers twice as much for their day's work and manufacturers twice as much for their products as they think they are receiving, for our dollars are all equal to, and the same purchasing power, as a gold dol-

Every man who works for wages should keep in mind the fact that William J. Bryan was one of the free-trade leaders in Congress and that he voted and worked for the passage of the Wilson-Gorman anti-protection law, which resulted, as everybody knows, in throwing hundreds of thousand of laborers out of employment and turning an era of prosperity into a long period of universal depression.—Lafayette Courier.

He secured the nomination At the silver convocation Of his chin. He has traveled through the Nation And disturbed the population By the loud vociferation Of his lungs.

Since Vermont's late demonstration

Bryan.

He is making his migration To his Western reservation On his ear. With the whole conglomeration. opocratic aggregation, Howling Dervish collocation, Blowhard-crank amalgamation. He will view the situation

On his back. -Chicago Tribune. What the Populists Demand.

At the campaign's termination,

Hon. Warner Miller, in North American The proposition to debase and cheaper

our money is found in the demand of the Populists for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The avow ed object of this is to scale down all the lebts both national and private 50 per cent In the war for the preservation of the Union we contracted a national debt of Union we contracted nearly three thousand millions of dollars we borrowed this money upon the best from day to day upon the success or de feat of the Union armies, and the faith of We pledged the world that we would pay our debt in the honest money of the world. When the war closed some faint-hearted and dishonest people advised the repudia-tion of the entire debt; others quite as dishonest at heart, but not so bold in state-ment, demanded that the debt should be paid in greenbacks or flat money; but the loyal men of our country vastly outnum-bered the dishonest cowards, and we have gone on paying our debt and interest in gold or its equivalent, until to-day less than one-third of the debt remains to be

liquidated.

After this record for honesty and fair dealing shall we scale down the remainder of the debt of 50 cents on the dollar, and thus forever tarnish and blacken our record The Populist platform demands that the government shall be permitted to liquidate this debt in a depreciated currency. We still owe a great debt to the soldiers of the

late war in the form of pensions. Shall we scale down that debt also to 50 cents on the dollar? That is what the Populists demand. Or shall we continue to pay these pensions in the same money with which paid our bonds and the interest? A New Issue to the Front.

A MILLION FOR PALMER

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE GIVES THIRD TICKET THAT NUMBER.

Table Showing Strength of Indianapolis Sound-Money Democratic Nominees Just Selected.

Indianapolis Dispatch in New York Herald. There are, in round numbers, a million voters behind the delegates to the National Democratic convention which will be called to order here to-morrow.

Even the most sanguine advocates of the nomination of a Democratic ticket in opposition to Bryan and Sewall have been surprised at the magnitude the movement has assumed. It has only been since they gathered in Indianapolis and compared notes that they have been able to realize the strength of their following.

I have made a careful poll of all the delegates, and a table giving conservative estimates of the strength of the movement in each State shows that the National Democratic ticket will be put into the field with every prospect of receiving on election day 896,000 votes.

This estimate does not include, by any means, all of the Democrats who will refuse to support the Popocrat Bryan and Sewall ticket. It does not include the many thousands who will vote directly for McKinley as the best means of preserving the national credit. Only those are counted who, it is believed by the leaders in their respective States, will vote for the nominees of the Indianapolis convention.

The estimates of most of the States are based either upon actual polls of localities or upon reports made to State conventions by delegates from the various counties. In almost every instance the gentlemen from whom the estimates have been obtained have expressed the opinion that they were under rather than over the number of votes that will be given to the ticket in

They are of the opinion that as it be cmes apparent in many of the States that t will not be necessary for Democrats to vote for McKinley in order to defeat Bryan the third party will receive thousands of votes that would otherwise be cast for the iblican candidates. The estimated strength of the third-party

ticket in New York, for instance, is placed at 50,000 votes. Well-informed members of the New York delegation believe this is much too low, and that when sound-money Democrats realize their votes for McKinley will not be necessary to save the State from Bryan at least 100,000 may vote for he third ticket There is a disposition, however, among

he leaders here to advise sound-money Democrats in close States to vote directly for McKinley, so as to make their oppos-tion to Bryan count as much as possible In some of these States it is probable that no third-party electors will be placed in W. C. Bruce, chairman of the Maryland delegation, told me this evening that he had very grave doubts of the expediency

of nominating electors in Maryland. said the vote there tween Bryan and McKinley that it might ot be well to take any chances. There is also doubt about the of electoral tickets in North Carolina and South Carolina. J. C. Tipton and Louis Delacroix, two of the North Carolina delegates, agreed that the chances were good for the success of the McKinley electors in North Craolina if the sound-money Democrats could all be brought into line for the McKinley ticket. Their only fear was that many Democrats could not be induced to Republican ticket, and

thought it might be well to put a third ticket in the field for their benefit. The South Carolina men have little hope of carrying the State for McKinley under any circumstances, but some of them are inclined to unite with the Republicans, so as to make the opposition to Bryan and the Tillman faction in their State as compact as possible.

The mountain States - Colorado, Idaho

Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming-will

not have third-party electors in the field.

The small handful of sound-money crats in these States will vote for McKinley as the most effective way of expressing their opinion of the Chicago platform and candidates. They are hopeful that McKinley electors may in this way be chosen in Montana and possibly in Wyoming. The two Dakotas and Minnesota are also States in which it is possible that sound-money Democratic leaders may not be put n the field, although if there are 30,000 Democrats in Minnesota, as has been es-

timated, who are opposed to Bryan, choice of McKinley electors from from that State will not be in danger if they should vote for the third ticket. J. B. Wall, chairman of the Florida delegation, assured me to-day that with proper management the four electoral votes of Florida could be secured for the nominee f the Indianapolis convention. He thought

there were 60,000 Democrats in Florida, and believed that with a proper campaign at least 35,000 of them could be depended upon to vote for the third ticket. Allowing for effective fusion between the Populists and Democrats, and also for the defection of silver Republicans, the votes which will be taken from the Chicago can-didates by the Indianapolis ticket will in-

sure McKinley practically every one of the doubtful States. Delegates here from these States that McKinley will carry California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mary-Wichigan Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia and probably Louisiana, Montana, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina and nessee. These States with those that universally conceded to McKinley yould insure his election by an overwhelm

ng vote. table shows the estimated votes for the third party ticket in the several States, compared with the latest election returns available:

	STATES.	Dem. te	Rep.	Pop.	for d ticket
	Alabama	110,865		83,283	50,000
	Arkansas	74,809	26,085	24.541	20,000
ı	California	111.944	119,738	51,304	25,000
ı	Colorado	1,847	89,479	82,111	******
ì	Connecticut	66,287	83,975	1,546	10,000
ì	Delaware	18,659	19,880	******	3,000
ı	Florida	30,143	******	4.843	35,000
ļ	Georgia	7 057	10 000.	96,888	30,000
ı	Idaho	200 450	10,208 445,886	7,121 59,793	60,000
ı	Indiana	228 752	283,405	29,388	20,000
	Icwa		208,689	32,117	35,000
1	Kansas	26.709	148,697	118,329	25,000
l	Kentucky	163 524	172,436	16,911	40,000
1	Louisiana	87,922	26,563	******	6,000
	Maine	30,621	69,599	5,321	20,000
1	Maryland	105,169	124,936		15,000
ļ	Massachusetts	.121,599	188,280	7,786	40,000
1	Michigan	130,823	237,215	30,012	25,000
1	Minnesota	03.579	147,944	87,913 12,956	39,000
1	Mississippi Missouri	990 547	1.406	42,436	10,000
j	Montana	17.591	229,641 18,851	7,334	30,000
1	Nebraska	87 815	94,613	Loon	18,000
J	Nevada	5 593	3,861	711	135411070
1	New Hampshir	e 33,959	46,491	832	15,000
1	New Jersey		162,900	******	12,000
l	New York	511,060	601.25 148,24	6,916	50,000
1	North Carolina		148,:64	Access.	25,000
ı	North Dakota.		23,723	9,354	2,000
j	Ohio	344,519	427.141	52,675	15,000
1	Oregon Pennsylvania .	17,498	41,034	26,033	4,000
	Pennsylvania	14 900	574,801	19,484	75,000
ì	Rhode Island		25,098 17,278		4,000
1	South Carolina South Dakota		40,401	26,568	10,000 2,000
l	Tennessee	104.356	105,104	23,092	15,000
ı	Texas	241.882	60,428	159,224	65,000
į	Utah	18.519	20,833	2,051	9943900
	Vermont	14.142	42,663	740	5,000
	Virginia	163,977	113,262	12,275	20,000
	Washington	29,802	36,460	19,165	4,000
ļ	West Virginia.	84,467	80,293	4,166	6,000
l	Wisconsin	142,250	196,150	25,604	40,000
		. 6,965	10,146	2 175	******
l	Total estima	ted vot	e for	third	ticket,
J	896,000.	100			
ı	In Colorado,	Idaho,	Monta	ina. N	evada,
ı	Utah and Wyo	inated	chird-p	arty e	electors
	W 111 11101 1/1 11 11 11	ARREST ST. SA.			

will not be nominated.

Silver Agitation and Business Insurance Rough Notes. The effects of agitation over the silver

question in this State are most apparent in business circles. Stagnation in trade, the closing of manufactories, and the reduc-tion of work hours to one-half time or less, have thrown thousands of wage earners out of employment, or made a serious cut in the only capital labor has a claim upon. The ide are beginning to feel a pressure that threatens to prove dangerous. In the gas belt and the mining districts labor troubles are being fomented and insurance interests are likely to suffer in consequence. Capital is making no new ventures, and its activity is diminished in the ratio that profit disappears. Trust companies have already heen called upon to furnish bonds for receivers in several instances, an pects for the future are anythicouraging, even should sound a If the tariff is not an issue how about the

umph over fanaticism. Fire insurance men were never more busily employed, but it requires all their efforts to hold renewals, tiew business, except in rare instances, being out of the question. Life insurance solicitors equal to the emergency are doing much better. So much idle money, capital at a standstill, and life insurance, affording the best safeguard to private fortunes that offers, opens the way to the enterprising solicitor. But the prospects are gloomy-most gloomy-for salaried men and all depending upon employment for an income, shadow of evil has, within a few weeks, produced such results, what must follow should all that is dreaded materialize into a calamity, destructive to all in-terests and as lasting as the slow and insidious influences that brought it about?

ANOTHER MALADY CONQUERED.

A French Doctor Finds a Cure for the Plague in China.

Hongkong correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes that Dr. Gersin, of the Pasteur Institute, at Paris, has discovered what he believes to be a cure for that terrible malady, the bubonic plague, which played such havoe in Hongkong in 1894. and threatened to attain similar proportions this year. Owing, however, chiefly to the rigorous measures taken by the officials in Hongkong this year the scourge has been choked off, and now very few cases occur; indeed, there is every appearance that the disease will not prove so troublesome in the future as it has in the past. Dr. Gersin was in Hongkong in 1894, hav-ing been specially deputed by the Pasteur Institute to carefully watch the progress of the plague. As a result, he has made a discovery which is looked upon as most and from important to medical science. observations lately made there is little room

for the bubonic plague As in cases of diphtheria, a serum is used, but, of course, serum for the plague is quite different from the other, although is injected beneath the skin in the same manner. Dr. Gersin claims that if the serum is administered to a patient as soon as the symptoms of the plague are observed, a cure will be effected in twelve nours, and the patient able to leave the

Dr. Gersin arrived too late in Hongkong able to experiment there, as there were no cases for him; but on the au-thority of Bishop Chausse, of Canton, the doctor cured one nationt there, and he afterward proceeded to Amoy. In Amoy plague was rather virulent, doctor took charge of twenty-three cases altogether; he would have experimented with more if his supply of serum had not

run short. Fifteen of the patients were absolutely cured, two only died, and the remaining six were, when the doctor left Amoy, progressing toward recovery. All the pa-tients were in a hospital, which is visited by two English doctors, and the medical men generally are strongly impressed with the efficacy of Dr. Gersin's important discovery. The serum is obtained from horses cept in a small town in the province pr Tonkin, and in a short time the doctar will proceed there to obtain further supplies, and it is expected that he will shorty afterward return to Paris, where doubtess he will receive a warm reception by the medical faculty in that city. Dr. Gersin is a comparatively young man, rather modest, although confident of the

to carry on a conversation in his native tongue to speaking in English, as he knows very little of the latter language

importance of his discovery, and he prefers

GARFIELD'S WARNING. His Utterance When Opposing Free Colnage Twenty Years Ago. Extract from a Speech Delivered July 13,

President Garfield used the following impressive words: "Mr. Speaker-I can hardly conceive a situation in which the House could be brought more directly face to face with what seems to present on the one hand public honor and on the other the leepest public disgrace.

"It has happened in the fluctuation of these metals that there is now a notable opportunity to cheat seven millions of men by adopting the baser metal as the standard of payment, and thus accomplish swindle on so great a scale as to make the achievement illustrious. By the pro-posed measure one-fifth of the enormous aggregate public and private debts can be wiped out with a sponge. This Nation owes \$2,100,000,000 and private citizens of the United States probably owe \$2,500,000,000 possibly more. At the present moment the relation of debtor and creditor in the United States involves nearly \$5,000,000,000, It is proposed by the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana that at one fell stroke one-fifth of all this enormous sum shall be wiped off, repudiated, and that the process shall be called honest legislation. Since I pave been in public life I have never known any proposition that contained so many elevast rascality, of colossal

swindling as this. 'Gentlemen may remember the financial shock of 1837, the later shock of 1857 and the still later shock in 1873. Conceive them all in one vast crash, and the financial ruin, the overthrow of business would be light comparison with the shock which would follow

"Put in operation the provision now suggested and all our gold coin will leave the country as fast as it can be carried abroad. and a revolution in our monetary affairs utterly unparalleled in the history of our Nation would follow.'

One of Bryan's Fallacies. Boston Evening Transcript.

Seidom do we find an opportunity to agree with Mr. Bryan, but when he said in his speech at Rhinebeck that you cannot have policy which brings prosperity to the masses without that prosperity proving of benefit to all mankind, he stated the truth. Precisely, but here as elsewhere the policy that Mr. Bryan proposes would give the disaster to the masses, and many of the tollers, who at first hailed it as promising them double pay, are realizing now that it would in reality cut their wages in half by so much diminishing the purchasing power of the money paid to them. earners are very differently situated from farmers, and in this campaign they see truths more readily. A gentleman who has recently traveled through the West found line of cleavage between the farmers and the wage earners on the currency question. The farmers in their talks with him were full of the belief that free silver would double the price they would get for their wheat. The wage earners were either not so confident of being benefited by free silver or outspoken against it. This gen-tleman attended a free-silver rally at which a speaker remarkably candid for his side admitted that farmers would receive more benefit from free coinage than wage earners would, and adjured the latter to "make some sacrific for patriotism." The wage earners appeared to be of the opinion that the present kind of patriotism was good enough for them. As the wage earners have awakened from delusion on this subject, perhaps the farmers will see a new light when they come to think that if the price of wheat doubles it is more than likely that they will have to pay so much more for all farm supplies as to wipe out the silver profit that a 53-cent dollar seemed, and only seemed, to give them.

Advertisers Set the Style. Philadelphia Record.

A feature of the literature of the campaign is the fact that many of the foremost speakers on each cide have taken to pep-pering their speeches with axiomatic expressions. They find that in economic dis-cussion generalities are not able to lodge. while epigrams stick in the minds of the people. The pithy style is not original with the campaigners; the advertisers started it. They are the chief phrasemakers and thought condensers of the age, and they are good examples, for pith and point which have made millions for advertisers. can be worth as much in a political as in a business campaign.

A New Button.

New York Letter. He entered an "L" coach with a haveyou-heard-from-Vermont air, and when he loiled back in a cross seat the big button in the lapel of his coat caught every eye. But it wasn't an ordinary campaign joker. It was a silver dollar, highly polished, bearing a cartoon-like portrait of the windbag of the Platte. The top half contained this legend in bold letters, "In God We Trust." The lower half circle completed the narrative in these words. "for the other 47 cents." And the more the people in the car smiled the broader grew his grin. you-heard-from-Vermont air, and when he

Accounting for the Landslide. Buffalo Courier.

Mr. George Fred Williams has lately been addressing enthusiastic crowds of Bryanites in Vermont. The Republican party managers might do a worse thing than hire him to make speeches for Bryan in Michigan and Indiana. The Names Show.

Chicago Post.

It is only necessary to compare the In-dianapolis convention with the Bryan fol-lowing to learn which is the real Demo-cratic party. Anyone who will look over the names will make no mistake. Avoiding the Query,

Boston Herald. President Cleveland escaped and returned to Gray Gables before the distinguished Chinese embassador had a chance to ask ten- Chinese embassador han a tri-